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wrote "mirror script;" in the English state he was right-handed, and wrote from left to right in the ordinary way. In passing from one to the other he was often ambidextrous and spoke both Welsh and English. In the English state he is fairly intelligent, draws pictures of ships and tells stories of his former life. His memory is a complete blank for all events that have occurred to him during the Welsh state, while he remembers clearly things that happened during previous English states. The right and left-handedness make this one of the clearest cases of dual brain action on record. The pulse was different in the two states, full with high tension in the English, and weak with lower tension during the Welsh state.

C. F. H.

Mental Stupor as a Pathological Entity. JAMES R. WHITWELL. Brain, LXIX, 1895. Pp. 67-73.

The author's observations on a group of cases in which "mental and nervous lethargy and torpor," and "no sign of originating mental power" are characteristic features, tend to support the theory that the condition is caused by deficient development of the vascular system. He finds in general a disproportionately small heart or aorta or basal cerebral vessels, one or all three, which suggests that the vascular system has "ceased developing at the stage of evolution or about puberty or adolescence." Either this lack of proportion between vascular and cerebral systems is present or the stupor is intermittent, "caused by or associated with temporary spasm of the peripheral vessels during the period of mental stupor, this spasm relaxing during the period of lucidity." In the general thesis this line of reasoning resembles a theory now practically abandoned, viz., that early ankylosis of the skull sutures prevents development of the brain.

C. F. H.

On the Accelerator and Inhibitory Nerves to the Crab's Heart. F. S. CONANT and H. L. CLARK. Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. I, pp. 340-46. Baltimore, 1896.

It is somewhat surprising to find the nervous control of the heart in crustacea practically as complete as in the vertebrates. The crab experimented upon was the common edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, and, while others have demonstrated accelerator and inhibitory effects on the stimulation of various nerves in the crustacean, the exact anatomical relations, together with the physiological function of each nerve, have not been clearly made out by previous observers. All the cardiac nerves arise from the anterior part of the thoracic ganglion. The most anterior pair of heart nerves are inhibitory. Behind these, opposite the origin of the nerves to the third maxillipeds and first ambulatory leg, arise two pairs of accelerator nerves. Besides these, as in the higher animals, a ganglionic plexus is present in the pericardial wall. This nervous supply is able, with the heart isolated, to carry on the rhythmical beat normally, as in higher vertebrates. Stimulation of the cerebral ganglia invariably caused inhibition. Actual tracings were obtained by delicate tambours, which give the main results with graphic clearness.

C. F. H.

A Case of Circumscribed Unilateral and Elective Sensory Paralysis. LEWELLYN F. BAKER. Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. I, pp. 348-60.

Owing probably to a cervical rib pressing upon some of the posterior fibres of the brachial plexus, cutaneous sensibility is deficient